

plumes of smoke were seen in the direction of Grave Creek, and Colonel Shepherd, commandant at Wheeling, and Captain Foreman with his company to render assistance, should it be necessary. When they arrived all was quiet; they halted for the night and the next morning started to return to Wheeling. When in the morn, about four miles above where Moundsville now stands, a deadly fire was poured in on them by an unseen enemy. Captain Foreman, his two sons and eighteen others fell dead upon the field. The few that escaped reached Wheeling. When the war was over, a stone bearing the following inscription was raised upon the fatal spot:

THIS MONUMENTAL STONE IS DEDICATED
TO THE MEMORY OF
CAPTAIN FOREMAN
AND TWENTY OF HIS BRAVE MEN,
WHO WERE SLAIN BY A BAND OF
RUTHLESS SAVAGES
—THE ALLIES OF A CIVILIZED NATION
OF EUROPE—
ON THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1777.

"To those who have who still is dead
By all that country's warriors shed."

County Court was the proper body to act and the following inscription recently inscribed upon the stone, tells of its action:

THIS MONUMENT
WAS ORIGINALLY ERECTED BY THE
THE COUNTY OF THE WEST VIRGINIA,
AND WAS RECENTLY RE-ERECTED
BY THE COUNTY COURT OF THE
COUNTY OF WEST VIRGINIA,
ON THE 24TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1877.
REMAINS OF CAPT. FOREMAN
AND HIS MEN
FELL IN THE
BATTLE OF GRAVE CREEK,
ON SEPTEMBER 24, 1777.
THEY WERE SLAIN BY A BAND OF
RUTHLESS SAVAGES.

11. Murder of Cornstalk at Point Pleasant.—

The brave and noble Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, was treacherously murdered at Point Pleasant, November 20th, 1777. He and another chief, Red Hawk, came on a mission of peace and while remaining within the garrison, he was joined by his son, Elinipsico. The day after the son's arrival, two soldiers, Hamilton and Gilmore, went across the Kanawha river to hunt and were fired upon by the Indians, and Gilmore was killed. Hamilton ran down the river bank, calling for aid. Captain Hall, to whose company the men belonged, with others crossed the river, rescued Hamilton and brought over the dead body of Gilmore. When they returned, they raised the cry, "Kill the Indians in the fort." The command was executed and the three chiefs were speedily put to death. Virginia made an effort to punish the perpetrators of the foul deed, but failed to find the guilty parties.

12. Siege of Fort Randolph.—When the Indians heard of the murder of Cornstalk they resolved to avenge his death. A band of them appeared before Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant, and Lieutenant Moore with a small detachment was sent to drive them off. The Indians retreated and drew the Virginians into an ambuscade. Lieutenant Moore and three of his men were killed at the first fire and the remainder of the party saved themselves by flight. Soon after—May 1778—a force of two hundred Indians again appeared before the fort and demanded its surrender. Captain McKee, the commander, refused to comply, and a furious attack was com-

mined and continued for a week, when the besiegers, finding they made no impression on the fort, collected all the cattle in the vicinity and proceeded up the Great Kanawha river.

13. Attack on Donnelly's Fort.—When the Indians withdrew from Fort Randolph, Captain McKee believed their object to be to attack the settlements in Cumberlar, and he asked his men if there were any among them who would volunteer to save the people. John Prior and Philip Hammond said, "We will." They started on their hazardous mission and passed the Indians on Big Clear Creek, within twenty miles of Donnelly's Fort, which stood ten miles north of the present site of Lewisburg. They reached the fort at night and the Indians began the attack next morning and continued it throughout the day. Assistance arrived from Fort Savannah in the evening and the Indians were put to flight. The whites had four killed and two wounded. The defense of Fort Donnelly was characterized by examples of bravery and heroism unsurpassed in forest warfare.

14. Organization of Illinois County.—In 1778, George Rogers Clarke conquered the Illinois country, and completely destroyed British supremacy therein, and Virginia hastened to make the first effort to establish civil government far to the westward of West Virginia and far beyond the Ohio. In October of the above-named year, the Assembly passed an act creating the county of Illinois from Kentucky. It included all of Virginia's possessions north of the

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Ohio river, by which it was bounded on the south and southeast; Pennsylvania and what is West Virginia lay on the east; the Great Lakes bounded it on the north, and the Mississippi washed it on the west. John Todd was appointed County-Lieutenant and Civil Commandant of Illinois county. He was killed in the battle of Blue Licks, in Kentucky, August 18th, 1782, and his successor in office was Timothy de Montbrun.

17. **General McIntosh in the Ohio Wilderness.**—

This officer was made commandant of the Western Military Department, in which West Virginia was included. In 1774, with an army of one thousand men, collected at Pittsburg and Wheeling from the territory embraced in what is now West Virginia and western Pennsylvania, and, descending the Ohio river, marched into the wilderness. In what is now Tuscarawas county, Ohio, he erected a fort, which he named Fort Laurens, in honor of Henry Laurens of South Carolina, the President of the First Continental Congress. Here he left a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, and with the army returned to Pittsburg. The fort was besieged and fourteen of the garrison were killed. Colonel Gibson, the commander, deeming himself unable to hold this distant fortress in the heart of the wilderness, abandoned it in August, 1775, and marched the garrison to Wheeling.

18. **Indian Hostilities in 1778.**—A treaty was established over the Potomac from the lands of Abraham Dugland in Berkeley county to the lands of

Thomas Swinscogen, in Maryland, but it was discontinued the next year. The first ferry established over western waters was that over the Monongahela, in 1773, from lands of James Devore to lands opposite. To meet the urgent needs of the Commonwealth in 1780, a tax of one shilling was laid upon every glass window in the State of Virginia and assessors were required to count the same. In the same year a requisition was made upon Virginia for two thousand men for the Continental Army and those apportioned to West Virginia counties were as follows: Berkeley, sixty-eight men; Greenbrier, thirty-four men; Hampshire, sixty-three men; Monongalia, thirty men. No requisition was made on Ohio county, for it was then believed that Pennsylvania would extend to the Ohio river. The Virginia troops were suffering for clothing, and an act of the Assembly required Berkeley county to furnish seventy-one suits; Greenbrier, eight suits; Hampshire, twenty suits. A suit consisted of two shirts of linen or cotton, one pair of overalls, two pairs of stockings, one pair of shoes, and one wool, fur or felt hat or leather cap. Such was the outfit of West Virginia soldiers in the Revolutionary army.

§5. Enrollment of West Virginians for the Continental Army.—Early in the war, Virginia placed six regiments on Continental Establishment, and in addition there were raised another to be known as the Common Regiments. This last was recruited largely in the districts of West Augusta, the counties of Berkeley and Hampshire, and the adjacent western Maryland. Many of the first soldiers of West Virginia served in

to make. June 7th, 1781, General Daniel Morgan wrote General William Darke from Winchester and authorized him to raise a regiment in the counties of Berkeley and Hampshire. General Darke hastened to execute the order, and the organization of the troops was quickly completed and they were put in the field. This was the famous Hampshire Regiment, which witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis to the united armies of America and France at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781.

18. **Land Titles in West Virginia.**—The passage of the Stamp Act by the British Parliament resulted in serious trouble to the founders of West Virginia, especially those on the upper waters of the Potomac. The law required all deeds to be recorded within eight days after execution. But because the hated stamps were required to be placed upon them, several courts, among them that of Hampshire, were either closed or refused to admit to record deeds bearing the royal stamp. To legalize these deeds upon which the justices refused to place stamps, an act of the Virginia Assembly became necessary and it was enacted, in 1779, that lands to the amount of four hundred acres be confirmed to all settlers along West Virginia rivers, who located prior to 1778. A Board of Commissioners was appointed for the purpose of examining land titles, and its meetings were held at Harpersburg.

19. **Deposition of Colonel David Brothman.**—The activity of British agents among the Indians kept Virginia's Western Military Department constantly

employed in defending her frontier from the incursions of savage hordes. General Lachlin McIntosh, who was placed at the head of this Department in 1778, was encountered in 1781 by Colonel David Brodhead. That official resolved at once to strike an effective blow against the Indian towns on the Muskingum. A force of eight hundred of the most daring frontiersmen of Virginia was collected at Wheeling, and at once crossed the Ohio and entered the wilderness. The army crossed the Muskingum river where the town of Zanesville now stands. A number of Indians were captured, all of whom were killed except a few women and children who were carried to Fort Pitt. Then the army disbanded.

26. Massacre of the Moravian Indians.—The massacre of the Moravian Indians is one of the darkest crimes recorded in border annals. Reverend Charles Fiedlerick Post, a missionary from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with his co-laborers, John Hacksawelder and others of the Moravian faith, had gone into the Ohio wilderness and there established missions at which were gathered the Indians who had become Christians through the teachings of these devoted men. Among these stations were Canaan-luton, Schönbrunn and Lichtenau. The savages continued their warfare along the border, and in May, 1794, Colonel David Williamson collected a body of men near where Steubenville, Ohio, now stands, and from there marched toward the Indian country. They reached the towns of these Christian Indians, where unsuspecting of the imminent and unprovoked crime

was put to death. Luskiet, the Moravian historian, denounces this act as "the most infamous in the history west of the West."

14. Colonel William Crawford's Sandusky Campaign.—In 1782 an army of four hundred and eighty men gathered on the Ohio side of the river above Wheeling, and under the command of Colonel William Crawford, a native of Berkeley county, now West Virginia, marched against the Wyandotte towns on the Sandusky plain. A weary march was completed and an encampment was made within the present bounds of Wyandotte county, Ohio. Here on the 4th of June, 1782, was fought the battle of Sandusky, in which the whites were defeated, with a loss of more than a hundred killed and wounded. The next day the routed army began its retreat toward the Ohio. The Indians made rapid pursuit, and many of the fugitives were captured and met with a worse fate than that of their comrades killed in battle. One of these thus taken prisoner was Colonel Crawford, who was afterward hanged at the stake. Thus was terribly avenged the slaughter of the Moravian Indians—but not upon the perpetrators of that barbarous act.

15. British Troops Attack a West Virginia Fort.—On the 20th day of September, 1782, Fort Henry & Wheeling were a second time besieged. The attacking party consisted of a company of British soldiers, known as the "Queen's Rangers," under the command of Captain Fitch, and a body of Indians, savage allies of Great Britain, at the head of which was the notorious savage, Simon Girty, who had deserted

the American army at Pittsburg in 1778, and had gone over to the British interest. The Indians were armed and equipped by Governor Hamilton of Canada. The British flag was carried at the head of the attacking column, from the leader of which came the demand to surrender. This was refused, and the fort was stormed, and there was a blaze of fire around its walls; never was a sight rendered more hideous than was that which followed the attack. For thirty hours that beleaguered fort sustained the shock of the combined force of British and Indians, but at the end of this time, the siege was raised and Fort Henry was never more attacked.

22. Heroic Achievement of Elizabeth Lane.—At the time when the attack upon the fort was being pressed at every point, Colonel Shepherd explained to the men that the powder within the walls was almost exhausted, and that the only source from which a supply could come was the house of Ebenezer Lane, about sixty yards from the gate of the fort. The Colonel asked whether any man would undertake the hazardous task of securing some of the powder. Three young men stepped forward, but while the matter was being discussed, a young lady, Elizabeth Lane, sister of Ebenezer and Silas Lane, came forward and insisted that she should be permitted to make the desperate attempt, saying that her life could be better spared than that of a man at such a critical time. The gate was opened and she glided away to her brother's house, where she secured the powder, and then began the return. A volley was discharged at her, but she

bullet flew wide of the mark, and she entered the gun in safety, and thus saved Fort Henry. The pages of history may furnish a parallel to the exploit of Elizabeth Zane, but an instance of greater heroism is nowhere to be found.

24. The End of the Revolutionary War.—The Revolution closed in 1783, and the Colonies of 1776 had become the recognized nation of North America. How many West Virginia pioneers served during this war we do not know. But certain it is that the founders of our State were represented on almost every battlefield of the Revolution. The muster rolls of Virginia regiments are still in existence, and it is safe to say that, of the men composing the Hampshire Rifle Regiment alone, there are descendants in almost every county of the State. When the war was past, many old heroes found homes and lived and died in West Virginia. They had marched with their blood brothers of the North, and had marched and counter-marched through the pestiferous swamps of the South. Of all the American States, West Virginia stands in point of service next to the Original Thirteen Colonies.

25. Three West Virginia Major-Generals of the Revolution.—Three Major-Generals of the Revolution were born in Berkeley county, West Virginia. These were Alexander Stephen, Charles Lee and Francis Carter. The former has buried near Martinsburg. General Lee resided about ten miles from Martinsburg. General Carter was an English officer with Frederick at the battle of Monongahela in 1755. When he was shot through the body. He purchased